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trading stations along the inner coast. The author's description of the lower Assiwaban gorge with falls in the lower part, hanging valleys and well-defined terraces makes the geological reader desire to visit the locality. The illustrations add to the value of this readable book. F. V. EMERSON.

The Aborigines of Minnesota. A Report based on the Collections of Jacob V. Brower, and on the Field Surveys and Notes of Alfred J. Hill and Theodore H. Lewis. Collated, Augmented and Described by N. H. Winchell. xiv and 761 pp. Maps, ills., index. The Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minn., 1911. 12½ x 9½.

This volume is crowded with a stunning amount of detail. It is hard to conceive that anything now remains to discover in connection with the story of the Indians in Minnesota. Yet there has been one great lack, an editor. It appears that this work was cumulative. It began with the collection of data by Alfred J. Hill. In this he availed himself of the field work of Theodore H. Lewis. Their work next devolved upon Jacob Vradenburg Brower. Last of all the accumulation fell into the hands of Prof. N. H. Winchell. The record is not inaptly, though somewhat with over-estimation, set forth by Prof. Winchell: "Mr. Hill plowed the field where Mr. Lewis sowed the seed, the fruit of which Mr. Brower garnered; it is simply the putting of this fruit into the current markets of archaeology which has fallen to the writer." And to the lack of an editor must be added the lack of such an exhaustive index as should render this storehouse of facts available for use.

It is possible to dip into these pages almost at random and emerge with something worth knowing, but there is nothing to direct the search. We would not seem to discredit the Minnesota Historical Association. It has produced a monumental work at great expense. It is a credit to an unendowed society. The work is done with great and quite successful striving after mechanical accuracy. The best that can be expected of the work is that it shall be a storehouse for all time to come from which future students shall draw their material for topical monographs. WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

British North America, 1763-1867. By A. Wyatt Tilby. Vol. III: The English People Overseas. vii and 441 pp. Constable & Co., Ltd., London, 1911. 6s. 8 x 6.

This is Vol. III of a series and bears the special title, *British North America*. It includes three of the so-called books of the series, IX, X, and XI. Book IX bears the rather unhappy title, "The Split of Empire," and traces the story of Canadian affairs from 1763 to 1801. Its chapters relate to the peace of 1763, the constitutional struggle of 1764-1774, the Imperial Civil War, or the American Revolution, the United States of America, and the constitution of Canada. These early chapters, as well as most of what follows, are distinctly historical rather than geographical, and deal much more with political deeds and motives than with the land and man's relation to it. On page 106 is a passage fully recognizing the modifying agency of physical features. Referring to the United States as still containing a part of the English people, it is observed that a change of government may modify the conditions of development, but will probably influence a people "less than the constant operation through several generations of a different climate and a fresh environment."

Book X rehearses the "Call of the West." Here, in the account of the Northwest Passage, of the Hudson's Bay Company, and of the overland movement to the west, the geographer finds himself more at home. To many who look upon the Hudson's Bay Company as the great corporate pioneer of Canada, it is surprising to be told that during the first century of the life of this company it added nothing to geographical knowledge, but, in the alliterative phrase of the author, "concentrated its attention on skins and not on science, on dividends and not on discovery." The call of the west includes that of the north as well, and ten pages are filled with Mackenzie's adventures along his great river. Book XI, "The Birth of the Canadian Nation," is again purely historical and is a short story of the steps that led up to the Union of 1867.

The work is rather discursive in character and shows a certain lack of unity and coherent structure, though it is doubtless more effective as one of a series than as a single volume.

A. P. BRIGHAM.

The Greatest Street in the World. The Story of Broadway Old and New, from the Bowling Green to Albany. By Stephen Jenkins. xxii and 509 pp. Maps, ills., index. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1911. 9 x 6.

The chapters deal in sequence with the Fort and Bowling Green, Broadway to Wall Street, Wall Street to the Commons, the Commons, City Hall Park, from the Park to Canal Street and so on to the concluding pages which tell of Broadway in Columbia and Rensselaer counties. The story tells of the growth and development of the great street. The author has collected a great mass of valuable material, much of it relating to incidents of national importance. The promenade list ranges from the first man who walked down Broadway with a waxed mustache to historical pageants and funerals. The many-sided aspects of such a street touch upon nearly every phase of human activity and the book contains no end of variety. It is rich in historical allusions, and apparently every drama of importance enacted along this highway is here recorded. The illustrations include many from old prints, and many photographs of the present day.

ROBERT M. BROWN.

Beiträge zur Charakteristik der älteren Geschichtsschreiber über Spanisch-Amerika. Eine biographisch-bibliographische Skizze.

Von Friedrich Weber. Beiträge zur Kultur- und Universalgeschichte: No. 14. xi and 338 pp. Index. R. Voigtländers Verlag, Leipzig, 1911. Mk. 10. 9 x 6.

In the complex of territories of diverse settlement which we have united into a nation no inconsiderable area comes to us through Spanish sources. In much of our southern country, in all of our southwest, our title runs back to Spanish deeds. It is, therefore, with no little surprise that we note in this volume the complete absence of discussion of the history of California. The inner southwest, under the title of New Mexico, is dismissed in seven pages; and the Atlantic southeast is summed in six pages given to Florida. It will thus be seen that this volume has little of interest for the historical geographers of the United States. There is an equal failure to deal with the Spanish America south of the Amazon except as the Inca culture on the west coast has attracted the author. With these reductions the work is seen to deal most conspicuously with Mexico and the smaller republics immediately south thereof. In this narrower scope the study is valuable. It is practically a bibliography expanded with biographical detail, and at times critical comment is added. As such it will be found to serve an excellent end as introductory to the study of the historians of Mexican culture. Within the limits of this narrower field the author has been sedulous in collecting the material, some of it by no means generally familiar, and no conspicuous omissions have been discovered. It fills quite satisfactorily an important place as a compendium for Americanists which will spare the student much necessity for research of obscure documents.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

AFRICA

La Colonisation Française dans l'Afrique du Nord. Algérie-Tunisie-Maroc. Par Victor Piquet. viii and 538 pp. Maps. Armand Colin, Paris, 1912. Fr. 6. 8 x 5.

With this volume the author has brought to a brilliant conclusion his history of northern Africa. The first volume was published three years earlier and discussed the non-Christian civilizations of the Barbary States as in succession or by delimitation the Berbers, the Arabs and the Turks succeeded in establishing themselves. This was an essential preliminary in Piquet's historical scheme; his end is to present the history of France on the southern shore of the Mediterranean, and it was necessary to set forth the preceding state of barbarism. The second volume, published in 1910 and reissued in a second edition this year, deals with the period of military occupation of the High Barbary by France between 1830 and